

# Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXV.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, MAY 11, 1907

NO. 32.

## Mining Record for Past Year.

It was thought that the advance in quotations of silver bullion over 10 cents an ounce from April to November, 1905, was a remarkable event, and it did establish the highest quotation in nine years, says Dun's Review. But during the past year the market usually ruled above highest point of 1905, raising the record about 6 cents higher, to 71.62c at New York and a small fraction above 33d per ounce in London. Yet it is still true that the recent record of the highest price in ten years would have appeared cheap more than ten years ago. One factor in the year's strength of silver bullion was the purchase of the government mints, but this business did not attain great proportions by any means, and when the price rose to almost 72 cents on tenders to the government, it has decided to wait for some reaction. When it was possible to secure silver for less than 70 cents the mint again made moderate purchases. But this demand was insignificant compared with the exports from London to India of about 75,000,000\$. This is not the only large total for a recent year, but it is necessary to go back to the great famine of 1877 to find larger figures, and at that time the price was so much higher the exports did not represent a quantity equal to the movement this year.

The average price per ounce in the London market in 1877 was 54.81d, against an average of about 30d in 1906. In addition to the requirements for coinage in the United States and India, there has been a steady demand from continental Europe and many of the younger nations, while the year of greatest commercial prosperity has naturally provided a large demand for the white metal for use in the arts. Consumption of this kind will probably exceed 60,000,000 ounces, or slightly less than the total production of this country, while the total yield of all nations is estimated at 170,000,000 ounces. The figures will probably be exceeded next year, provided the price is maintained, as it is again profitable to work mines that had been abandoned because of the low grade ore, and many new mines have been opened and should be producing soon. There has recently appeared the unusual sight of Mexico importing silver, but that has been necessary for coinage purposes to take the place of heavy exports of silver coin when the market price of the metal rose above the coinage value of the money in that nation. It is now proposed in Mexico, the Philippines and some other countries, to reduce the standard of fineness in the silver coin in order to prevent the loss that has been suffered on this account. Some reaction from best prices occurred before the close of the year, but the markets were still strong and the United States exported in eleven months ending November 30 last, about 4,000,000\$ more than in the same part of the preceding year.

In the year 1906, when all the civilized world was enjoying the greatest commercial activity in history, it was only natural that gold mines should produce at their maximum. It will be some time before exact statistics are available, but from such preliminary figures and estimates as can be secured it is practically certain that a new record of value of about 415,000,000\$ will be the final result, against 397,635,413\$ in 1905, which was the previous high-water mark. Monthly figures are available for the output of the Transvaal mines, and these show in every instance an increase over the corresponding month in the previous year, while beginning with August the monthly returns rose about 500,000 ounces, far eclipsing all previous records for those mines. One of the obvious reasons for increased activity at the gold mines, including resumption of work at points long abandoned, was the sharp advance in prices of the minor metals which are frequently found in conjunction with gold as by-products.

Africa has fully regained its position as the leading gold field of the world, with the United States second and Australia the only other compet-

itors for pre-eminence in this industry. As to Africa, there is constant development in Egypt, and prospecting continues in Madagascar, but the Witwatersrand district remains the largest producing section of Africa or any where else, and the Transvaal mines during the past year have shown most remarkable expansion. Here the cost of production has been reduced by mechanical devices, Chinese labor and new methods, such as piece work. The net result has been a further increase in the dividends to stockholders, few mines making no returns, whereas but two years ago only half of the sixty-two companies paid dividends. Improved railway facilities are also a feature in African development, remote points being much more accessible than formerly.

Second position is still held by the United States, which has usually made a close comparison with Australia, even in the years when that country had a slight advantage. The California output has been increased by new dredging machines that find a profit in deposits hitherto unavailable, and the Alaskan yield continues large, thermal difficulties being gradually overcome by electric apparatus, although the question of water supply is a constant source of trouble. Colorado maintains its position at the head of the list, however, for many years that state has made the best showing of states in the union in the production of gold. No other state in the union has made a close comparison with Colorado, California or Alaska in recent years.

Australia, the third of the great producers has encountered many obstacles to progress in the exhaustion of deposits and the increased depth at which work is now pursued. In the lowlands drainage is a source of great expense, one pumping plant alone in a Victoria mine taking out 8,000 gallons a minute. Whereas, in 1903, Australia was the greatest gold producer, it only retains third position now because no other section is in close proximity. Russia stands fourth with a yield of only about 25 per cent as large as that of Australia.

## Deep Tunnel Breaks Into Rich Ore.

A Salt Lake dispatch says: The Big Cottonwood Copper and Gold Mining company has broken into the ore in its deep tunnel. From present appearances it is the very stuff that Colonel Nicholas Trenweek has been working and planning all these years to obtain. There is nothing stingy about it, either in quantity or quality. There is bornite, chalcophyllite, carbonates—in fact, nearly all the different forms of copper-bearing rock are represented in the bushel or so of samples sent down yesterday by the superintendent. These samples give every evidence that the great body of rich ore which Colonel Trenweek has always contended exists in that mountain is being approached. The only cause for surprise is that it is coming in a little sooner than it was expected.

The deep tunnel is being run in from the Big Cottonwood side. It is in between 300 and 400 feet now, and has attained a depth of close to 300 feet. The total depth will be fully 700 feet when it shall have reached the mammoth ledge for which it is headed. This is the same ledge for which Uncle Jesse Knight is driving from the opposite side of the mountain, in his Mountain Lake property. It has been well prospected on the surface and no doubt remains that it makes into mammoth ore bodies at depth. Results already attained in both the Big Cottonwood and the Mountain Lake tunnel are proving that Colonel Trenweek is not far from being literally correct in his contention that that mountain is "full of ore."

It has been the Colonel's hobby for 30 years. He has made more sacrifices than the world knows to prove that he is right. It now appears that his day of triumph—of success to a degree even beyond his fondest anticipations—is at hand. And no one will begrudge him a tithe of that success, however great it may be.

The full extent of the ore broken

into has not, of course, been yet determined. It is believed to be merely the beginning of great things. No assays have yet been made. It is the kind of ore that doesn't need assaying at this stage of development. It is the kind of copper ore that comes from the depth and it carries some gold values. It is one of the important finds in the history of the Cottonwood country; it means that that section is coming into its own as one of Utah's greatest mining districts.

## New Camp in Utah.

The opening of a new mining camp in Beaver county—a camp which experts say should produce an excitement eclipsing anything that has yet happened in Nevada—has just come to light. The new camp is in the Needle range of mountains, 30 miles southwest of Newhouse and the same distance north of Modena. Only one company, the Utah Amalgamated Copper Company, has been working there so far. It is a close corporation and although it has been working more than a year, has expended 10,000\$ in development work and has a really remarkable showing for the amount of work done, nothing concerning its operations has heretofore reached the public prints. J. S. Grow, the company's general manager, who was in the city yesterday, said that the company had sunk in six different places and has a good showing in every place. In one shaft it has a vein from 4 to 12 inches wide that runs from 1,000 to 1,600 ounces silver, 60 to 75 per cent lead and 5 per cent copper. Several other veins up to two and a half feet wide, run from 40 to 60 per cent lead and 9 per cent copper. Conditions generally, Mr. Grow says, are ideal for making a great producing district. The country is a network of veins, there being both east and west and north and south fissures.

## Placer Gold Found in Globe District.

Most Globe people will be surprised to learn that there is a gold mining camp within three miles of the city. It is a bona fide placer mining proposition, although it has never succeeded in getting into print. John Pascoe and Bob Henry, both of Globe, are the owners of the camp and they have been washing the dirt for the yellow dust for several months past.

The camp is three miles south of Globe on government land adjoining the old Anderson ranch. Messrs. Pascoe and Henry have built a flume a mile and a half long which brings the water for sluicing around the hill from Pinal creek. It is not known how much gold has been taken out of the ground there, and, according to the owners, the work has not been very satisfactory, owing to the fact that much of the gold is lost because the riffles of the sluice box fill up with the black sand and the gold washes over it. They clean up every night. It is understood that they are figuring on an improvement of their method which will result in the saving of the gold which is not lost and which will result in neat profits for them.—News.

## The Searchlight Mine Makes Rich Strike.

Four hundred feet west of the shaft on the fourth level of the Searchlight mine a crosscut run fifteen feet to the north has cut four feet of ore which will average better than 30\$ to the ton. The importance of this strike is more fully appreciated when it is known that the vein cut is the old original one designated as the Day and Landon. This vein runs almost due east and west and its discovery lead to the location of the property. However, the word done to shallow depths failed to reveal pay values and the ore milled has all come from a second vein which crops back towards the mill. While the new discovery reveals a world of new ore still from the lowest level it is apparent that the two veins are rapidly merging and as a result an immense body of rich ore is expected to be rapidly developed. The two ores are identical in character.

The whole camp is jubilant over this latest strike, and follows so closely after that made by the Duplex, the dis-

trict has an added excitement and activity everywhere apparent. The big steam hoist recently purchased from the Quartette Mining Co. is now in place and there remains only a few fittings and connections to be made and it will be ready to go into commission. Word has been received that the new Cameron pump, one having a capacity of 200 gallons per minute and shipped out from New York, was caught in a washout on the Salt Lake route and hence its delayed arrival. About 40,000 gallons of water are now being raised, just enough for milling purposes.

The main shaft now measures 340 feet deep and the lower workings are at 300 feet, just above water level. The Searchlight is today a great mine but when sinking has been resumed and several more ledges added there is no doubt but what its present value will be doubled many times over.—Bulletin.

## Mile Long Tramway Completed.

This week witnessed the completion and starting of the one-mile tram connecting the Golden Eagle and the old Bonanza mill at Harqua Hala, and the working force is now increased correspondingly. The tram is now running regularly and twenty of the forty stamps are being operated on ore from the Golden Eagle. More men are being put on in the mine and as soon as sufficient ore reserves are ready, the entire forty stamps will be put in operation. The Golden Eagle is showing up some phenomenally rich gold ore in a number of places on the one and two hundred foot levels, some of it running high into the thousands, and now that the tram is completed the company is opening up this new and rich ore body, milling the ore as fast as taken out. Another car of oil arrived this week and shipments will be received regularly hereafter. Oil is being used entirely for fuel at the mill and hoists, as well as the pumping plant near Harrisburg, and a six drill compressor has just been installed and machines are now being used in the mine. The Golden Eagle shaft below the 300-foot level has gone into copper carbonate ore, the entire shaft showing a good grade of copper ore which runs well up in gold and it is the opinion of the management that the Golden Eagle and Harqua Hala will both eventually prove to be copper properties, especially since the pump taken from the old workings of the Harqua Hala showed the suction pipe coated with copper precipitated from the water in the mine, and indication that somewhere beneath are bodies to copper ore.—Yuma Sun.

## Duncan Doing Extension Work.

Work on the Flag-staff and Yellow Ned groups of Eldorado Canyon, for-

merly the James Bone property, is being vigorously pushed by Manager Duncan. The first named group is only 1200 feet from the Techaticup and there is every indication that the present management will not cease activity until it has cut into a duplicate of that famous ore body. A scanning of the development shows one shaft down 85 feet, another down 60 feet and a tunnel in 40 feet, which last named work is under contract to 100 feet. Two shifts are employed in each of the shafts. There are some 17 men about the entire works and a noticeable and gratifying feature is the large amount of sampling, in trenching and otherwise, that is being done on all parts of the two large groups, indicating a thoroughness which, however, is not surprising to those acquainted with the reputation of the man behind the firing line.

In a general way it is given out that the development is showing very satisfactory results. Those familiar with the past history of these properties will recall that, back in the days of McGregor, considerable ore was sent to the smelter and receipts from this ran about 250\$ to the ton. Frank Austin is now on Mr. Duncan's staff.—Searchlight Bulletin.

## Ely's Smelter to be Gigantic Plant.

The 10,000-ton smelting plant being built by the Guggenheims at Ely will itself be a wonder. To give something of an idea of the size, over a mile will intervene between the concentrating mill and the smelter and all this space will be built in solidly with auxiliary plants of various kinds, warehouses, etc. There will be more than twelve miles of track in the yards. The one item of copper cable used to transmit power in the yards alone, will cost 20,000\$. The stack will be 550 feet high, the highest in the country, and only five feet shorter than the Washington monument. They are now working several hundred men on this great plant and expect to have the first unit completed before the end of the year while the completion of the second unit will follow early next year.—Elko Independent.

Inquiry at the Copper Queen and Calumet & Arizona smelters today brought the information that the copper output of both during the present month will be about what it was during the month of March, says the International American. During the first few days of the strike of the miners in Bisbee there was a decrease in the ore receipts from the mines, but reserve stocks were sufficient to keep all the furnaces going without any loss of time. Word from Bisbee is to the effect that while the strike has not been wholly abandoned, it is considered to have spent its force as far as interference with the progress of the camp is concerned.

**Fifty Years the Standard**

# DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER

**A Cream of Tartar Powder Made From Grapes**

**NO ALUM**